

Job Loss Analysis

ID No: 2000063 Status: Closed Original Date:

Last Review Date: April 15 2010

Organization:

SBU: GMfg BU: Richmond

Work Type: Safe Work Practice
Title (Work Activity): JHA/JJSV Process

Site/Region:

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Selected	Comments
Safety Shoes	Y	
Hard Hat	Y	
Safety Glasses	Y	
Fire Resistant Clothing	Y	
Face Shields		If applicable
Hearing Protection	Υ	
Goggles	Y	
Lifeline/Body Harness		If applicable
Air Purifying Respirator		If applicable
Supplied Air Respirator - SCBA		If applicable
Supplied Respirator		
Welding Hood		If applicable
Welding/Pipe Clothing		If applicable
Welding Mask/Goggles		If applicable
Personal Floatation Device		If applicable
Life Vest		If applicable
Proper PPE per your Refinery Guidelines	Υ	
Electrical Flash Suit		If applicable
Electrical Flash Hood		If applicable
Personal Gas Monitor	Y	
High Voltage Gloves		If applicable
Lab Coat		If applicable
Long pants		

Reviewers

Reviewers Name	Position	Date Approved
Tom DiPalma	Safety Team Lead	April 2 2010
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Development Team

Development Team Member Name	Primary Contact	Position
Kyle Drach	Υ	Field Safety Coordinator / Industrial Hygienist
Greg Anderson		Training Specialist
Dan Tydingco		B&S/U&E Field Safety Coordinator
Dave Curry		Section Head, D&R

Job Steps

No	Job Steps	Potential Hazard	Critical Actions
1	Operations and Maintenance must physically meet together to review the jobsite.	Wrong equipment identified. Operator and Mechanic do not understand the full scope of the work.	Ensure the right people are involved in the JHA/JJSV. Operator specifies equipment by number and description and verifies field equipment is clearly marked.
2	Operations and Maintenance will together confirm the isolation list with the operator pointing out the blinds and depressurization points.	1. Working on equipment that isn't properly isolated may cause chemical/product contamination, injuries, or death, due to release of stored energy. 2. Draining equipment incorrectly may lead to equipment damage, or environmental incident.	1. Ensure the equipment is positively identified in the field by walking the job prior to any work starting. 2. If isolation discrepancies are found, make sure to involve the right people to make changes and sign off on the safety of the system.
3	Operations and Maintenance will discuss all potential chemical, physical, or other hazards that may exist while working the job. This will include a discussion of the mitigations of each hazard. The discussion will also review plant conditions and other work (ie: X-ray jobs, fresh air work, etc)	Mechanic or Operator do not understand the scope of work and signed the permit without the proper review. Personnel injury due to not understanding potential hazards while performing the work.	Mechanic and Operator review each potential hazard, and ensure that a discussion is held to mitigate the necessary hazards. Plant conditions and adjacent work should also be noted. Mechanic and Operator review and confirm work scope.
4	Results of each of the above steps are recorded on the JHA/JJSV form (Available in RI-9900) including the required sections for issues specific to a job task. Ensure that all hazards that were discussed are recorded on the form.	1. Potential fines from governing agencies for the inability to follow the stipulated rules and requirements. 2. Failure for new mechanics or other craft workers to recognize the previously discussed hazards, thus potentially causing injury, equipment damage, contamination, or environmental incidents.	1. Ensure that all required sections of the JHA/JJSV form are filled in and dated. 2. Ensure that all crafts have the ability to review the JHA/JJSV form prior to beginning work.
5	Each JHA/JJSV should be recorded at the beginning of each maintenance shift prior to work occurring on the equipment.	Failure to recognize a changing condition, thus causing injury, equipment damage, contamination, or environmental incidents.	Ensure that a JHA/JJSV form is filled out to acceptable levels prior to any work beginning.